

SESSION #1

2017-10-09

Filename: FM2-116

Some data from last semester (Spring 2017)

- (1) AV
 kamu bèng aku meong no
 2 give 1.SG cat DEM
 'you give me the cat'
 FM2-20160426-RH
- (2) AV: R is promoted
 aku te-bèng meong no (siq kamu)
 1.SG PASS-give cat DEM (by 2)
 'I was given the cat (by you)'
 FM2-20160426-RH
- (3) AV: T is promoted
 meong no te-bèng=ke
 cat DEM PASS-give=1.SG
 'the cat was given (to) me'
 FM2-20160426-RH
- (4) AV: T is promoted (R is in to-phrase with *tipaq*)
 meong no te-bèng tipaq aku
 cat DEM PASS-give to 1.SG
 'the cat was given to me'
 FM2-20160426-RH

Can we promote T and R to subject of passive?

- (5) meong no tebèng=ku (siq kamu)
 The cat was given to me (by you)
 -Nisa says the clitic form =ku is more Ampenan Sasak than =ke, which is more Ganti
 -just confirming the data from last semester: constituent order in the passive is
 [T V R (siq A)]
 -Sasak allows the T to be promoted to the subject position in the DOC
- (6) meong no tebèng tipaq aku (siq kamu)
 The cat was given to me (by you)
 -Nisa says people wouldn't say it this way, feels unnatural. This is less because it's ungrammatical and more because it's pragmatically weird to use the passive like this with a speech-act participant.
- (7) *meong no tebèng tipaq=ku

-Again, confirming that you cannot cliticize an argument onto the preposition *tipaq*. The *=ku* makes it completely ungrammatical, in contrast to (6)

- (8) *aku tebèng meong no (siq kamu)*
'I was given the cat (by you)'
- (9) *Tipaq aku tebèng meong no (siq kamu)*
'I was given the cat (by you)'
-this is OK too--so the IOC R can be promoted to the subject
- (10) *tebèng=ku meong no (siq kamu)*
'I was given the cat (by you)'
-cliticizing the R is OK too
- (11) *(siq kamu) aku tebèng meong no*
'I was given the cat (by you)'
-OK too.

Exploring the class of underived vs. derived ditransitives

Looks like 'bring' is a derived ditransitive:

- 'Bring to' = *atong*
 - Nisa says it has the connotation of movement to a goal
- (12) *atong=ku joq to*
'Take me there'
-to means 'there'. Gives a clear destination. This imperative form is OK without *-an*, because the goal is specified in a prepositional phrase 'to there'
- (13) *Nisa atong buku joq sekolah*
'Nisa brought the book to school'
-Not preferred, because there's no specified end point for 'bring'. I think this gets more at the exact meaning of the lexeme *atong* than it does to its argument structure.
- (14) *Nisa jauq buku joq sekolah*
'Nisa took the book to school'
-this is the preferred way of saying that Nisa brought a book to school, because *jauq* 'take' has a different meaning than 'bring'
- (15a) *Nisa atong-an Brad buku*
'Nisa brought Brad the book'
-Here we see that *-an* derives a ditransitive for 'bring'
- (15b) **Nisa atong Brad buku*

-leaving off -an makes it ungrammatical

- (16) Nisa atong-an buku Brad
 'Nisa, bring Brad the book'
 -changing the word order from (15) gives an IMP meaning

'Send' is also a derived ditransitive

- (17) Ryan kirim-an amaq-ne buaqbuaqan/ buku/ kèpèng
 'Ryan sent his dad some fruit/ book/ money'
 *Ryan kirim amaq-ne buaqbuaqan/ buku/ kèpèng → needs -an
 -the word amaq-ne = 'his father'
- (18) Ryan kirim paket jok Jawe
 'Ryan sent the package to Java'
 -kriim without -an is OK here, because Java is in an oblique phrase. No -an necessary

bèng is an undrived ditransitive

- (19) Ryan bèng amaq-ne buaqbuaqan
 'Ryan gives his dad some fruit'
- (20) Ryan bèng-an amaq-ne buaqbuaqan tipaq Nisa
 'Ryan gave some fruit to Nisa for his dad'
 -The addition of -an to bèng allows the addition of a fourth argument, creating a construction with a benefactive meaning. The benefactive argument follows the verb?
- (21) bèng-an=ku buaqbuaqan ne amaq-mèq
 'Give this for me to your dad'
 -The suffix -meq is Ampenan
 -again, the presence of -an creates a benefactive. And the benefactive argument follows the verb?
 Need to play with the constituent order to see if that changes

'Show' looks underived

- (22) aku peritoq kamu poto no → aku peritoq poto no tipaq kamu
 'I show you the picture' 'I show the picture to you'
 -Both are OK, but DOC "seems more natural than the dative"
- (23) Peritoq-an=ku poto no tipaq kanak no
 'Show the picture to the kid for me'
 -as an underived ditransitive, the addition of -an creates a benefactive construction. And the benefactive argument follows the verb?